The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, accompanying sundry papers relative to the affairs of the United States, with the French Republic—Laid before both Houses of Congress on the 12th of January.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE communication relative to our affairs with France, alluded to in my address to both Houses at the opening of this session, is contained in the sheets which accompany this. A report of the Secretary of State, containing some observations on them, will be sent to Congress on Monday.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 18, 1799.

—

Letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Gerry, dated June 15, 1798.

Department of State, Philadelphia, June 18, 1798.

SIR,

BY the instructions dated the 23d of March, which agreeably to the President's directions, I addressed to Generals Pinckney and Marshall and yourself, and of which six sets were transmitted, one by a dispatch boat sent on purpose, and some of which doubtless reached you during the last month, you will have seen that it was expected that all of you would have left France long before those instructions could arrive, and which were transmitted rather from abundant caution than necessity, seeing no probability or hope existed that you would accomplish the object of your mission. The respect due to yourselves and to your country irresistably required that you should turn your backs to a government that treated both with contempt; a contempt not diminished, but aggravated by the flattering but insidious distinction in your favour, in disparagement of men of so respectable talents, unsullied honour and pure patriotism, as Generals Pinckney and Marshall, and in whom their government and their country reposed entire confidence; and especially when the real object of that distinction was to enable the French government, trampling on the authority and dignity of our own, to designate an Envoy with whom they would condescend to negociate. It is therefore to be regretted that you did not concur with your colleagues in demanding passports to quit the territories of the French Republic some time before they left Paris.

General Marshall has arrived and delivered to the President your letter of April 16th, with its inclosures; all which were, on the 21st instant, laid before Congress accompanied by a message in which the President declares the negociation at an end, and that "he will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored, as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation."

It is presumed, that you will consider the instructions of the 23d of March, before mentioned as an effectual recal; lest however, by any possibility, those instructions should not have reached you, and you should still be in France, you are directed by the President to transmit to you this letter, and to inform you that you are to consider it as a positive letter of recal.

I am respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq.

—

Mr. GERRY's COMMUNICATIONS.

Nantasket Road, 1st October, 1799.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of my arrival here this morning, in the brigantine Sophia, Captain Geades, from Havre, but last from Portsmouth in Great Britain; and to inclose copies of my letters to yourself of the 12th and 29th of May last, No. 1. and 2: of the correspondence between Mr. Talleyrand, the French minister of foreign affairs and myself, numbered according to the respective dates from 3 to 28 inclusively; of an arrete inclosed in his last letter No. 29; of my letter to Mr. Hauteval and his answer, No. 30 and 31; of my letter to Mr. King our minister at London, and an extract to Mr. Fauchet, the bearer thereof, No. 32 and 33; also the substance of a conference with the French minister, a day or two before I left Paris, No. 34; and an anonymous publication "on the President's communication"—of our dispatches, said to have issued from the French office of foreign affairs, No. 35.

When I left the United States in August 1797, the citizens in general appeared to be earnestly desirous of a reconciliation with France, on terms consistent with the honour, interest, and welfare of the two republics; these being free from jarring and controversies in regard to territory and boundaries, and many matters which embroil Europe; and from competitions relative to their productions, manufactures, and commerce had a mutual and manifest interest in the renewal of their commercial and friendly intercourse with each other. Nature seemed to have entitled the United States, in their remote situation to the peaceable pursuit of their industry, by means whereof, in its various branches, their wealth and power were rapidly increasing; and to an exemption from the conflicts of Europe; which involving them, would check their population, ruin their resources and ensure their poverty. On a candid investigation then of the causes of the unhappy differences between the two governments, on a disposition to correct errors, to which all governments are more or less liable, and on their mutual resolution to reciprocate justice, the success of the mission was conceived to depend; and as this temper marked the plan of pacification adopted by the government of the United States, there was a rational prospect of success.

Soon after our arrival at Paris, the scene was changed, and the hope of reconciliation being diminished the necessity of harmony in the United States was proportionably increased, as the only mean for preserving their welfare and independence at home, their rights and respectability abroad. In case of a war, there was every reason to believe, that they would be able to defend themselves against any nation, or coalition that could be formed against them; while their citizens should consider the government, chosen by themselves, as the pole star of their salvation; should rally round its standard, when raised for their defence; should rise superior to foreign intrigues, always expert in fomenting divisions, and often aided by popular elections, legislative debates, and clashing opinions and interests; and should promote unanimity by toleration amongst themselves. Nevertheless, the critical state of our affairs required, that France should not be furnished with pretexts, for charging the American government, or ministers, with neglect of means for obtaining a reconciliation.

When the minister of foreign affairs, in October last, unauthorized by the Executive Directory, as Mr. Y. had informed the envoys, to have any communications with them, had expressed a desire to see them in their private capacities, I was opposed to a compliance, *individually*; not from considerations of etiquette, which had no weight in my mind, but because it would infer on me, a separate agency in matters wherein I was but jointly authorized; to prevent however the imputation of a failure of the negociation, then daily expected, to the United States; I submitted to the measure, was unsuccessful in my attempts to make it general, and was thereby subjected to a series of embarrassments.

The particular attentions of the minister to me, lest they should be invidious, were in every instance but two declined, and in one of these I yielded to importunity; preferences I viewed as a source of division.

The second conference which I held with the minister, being on the 14th of December, and his propositions to the envoys, were published with their dispatches. Their answer which was unanimously in the negative, was delivered by me to his secretary. Mr. Y. had expected it, and expressed a surprise that the secretary had applied for it.

On the 4th of February the minister, by order of the executive directory, proposed that I should treat separately: the circumstances thereof, and of my refusal are generally detailed in the correspondence inclosed.

The minister afterwards desired me by his secretary, to communicate to the other envoys, his proposition for a loan subsequent to the war; which he soon relinquished. On this subject, our first instructions were silent; the last were explicit, and necessary to determine my judgment.

In consequence of his letter to the envoys, of the 28th Ventose, (18th of March,) the minister renewed his proposition for me to treat separately; and again received a negative answer. He then proposed that I should remain at Paris, until the sense of the government could be obtained: declaring as before, that an immediate rupture would be the consequence of my departure. To have left France under such circumstances, was a measure which I could not justify. The power of declaring war was not intrusted with the Supreme Executive of the United States, much less with a minister; and to have thus provoked it, would in my mind have been tantamount to a declaration thereof. Indeed, to have plunged the nation into a war, suddenly, even if it was inevitable, appeared to me in other respects unwarrantable, Congress, who alone had the right to adopt this measure, might, by such a premature step have been defeated in their previous arrangements, and subjected to other manifest inconveniences, and the executive might have been placed on ground less advantageous for forming alliances, &c. Whereas my detention at Paris gained time, if this was requisite; and could not procrastinate a declaration of war, if the United States were prepared for it. Other considerations had their weight, France at that time was making very formidable preparations, with a professed design *to overthrow the British Government*: and such were the exertions and enthusiasm of her citizens, armies, and administration, as to spread a general alarm throughout Great Britain. It was evident then to common observation, that, should France succeed, she would acquire by the powerful navy and resources of Britain, such strength as to be able to give law to Europe, and to regions more remote! and it was rational to suppose that a coalition would be formed of such European powers as were not in the interest or under the influence of France, to put an end to the war, by offering their mediation, and declaring their intention to oppose the power which should refuse it: the temporising negociations at Rastadt had this aspect. Moreover, the internal affairs of France were in an agitated state, and threatened civil commotions. If then, on the one hand, a new coalition against France, a change in her government, or even a successful resistance on the part of Great Britain, had happened, a favourable opportunity would have presented itself to the United States, for obtaining of her a just and advantageous treaty: and this would have been lost; by a previous rupture in consequence of my departure. If on the other hand Great Britain unaided had fallen, the United States would have been in a much better condition at peace, than in war with the most formidable power the world had exhibited. In such an event, they could have but small hopes of resisting France; and it might have been deemed madness in them even to have attempted it. For these reasons, I thought it my indispensible duty to remain a short time at Paris.

The tenor of our instructions, the last as well as the first, shews that the government did not anticipate the proposition for treating separately, and made no provision for such an event. The French minister has uniformly insisted, that I had power to treat, because in the instrument he saw that the Envoys had a separate and joint authority. If the position could be established, it would authorise a foreign government, at pleasure, to reduce the number of a commission consisting of two or more members, and thus to deprive the constituting government of the joint abilities of its ministers, or absurdly to insist on a separate negociation with each minister, and to choose from their several treaties, that which should best answer its purpose: besides, in case of the misconduct of ministers, their government has a right to expect information thereof, and an opportunity of substituting others in their stead; but I trust, that the arguments stated in the correspondence inclosed, are sufficient to shew, that the power to treat did not exist; or if it did, that I was justified, under existing circumstances, in refusing to exercise it.

On the 3d of April I received the minister's note, No. 3. and apprehending that he proposed to draw me into a negociation, notwithstanding my resolution to the contrary, I sent him an answer on the 4th of April, (No. 4.) to which he made no reply.

On the 20th of April, considering the unpleasant situation in which I was placed, detached from the other Envoys, destitute of power to negociate, irreconcileable to an application for it, and even to an acceptance of it, if offered, I addressed to the minister the letter, No. 5, urged him to come forward with propositions for a reconciliation, and to release me from my confinement.

At our next interview, on the 28th of April, the minister informed me, that he could not comply with my propopoſals; not knowing the views of the United States, in regard to a treaty. To remove this obstacle, I gave the information, and in it the fullest extent to the claims of the American citizens against France, but I was silent with respect to the guaranty of the eleventh article of the treaty of alliance, and to what relates to the Barbary powers; and left it with him, in the first instance, to provide for a liberal commerce to the French colonies in the East and West Indies, and to express the views of France in regard to the proposed treaty. We afterwards conferred on the necessity of sending a French minister to the United States; and he promised to deliver me, within three or four days, the project of a treaty. On the evening of the 12th May, Mr. Humphreys arrived, and delivered me your letter of the 3d March; which the next morning, was decyphered. Our government could not then have been apprized of the new state of affairs; but as it had signified, "that suspence was ruinous." I thought myself authorized to give immediate information to the minister of foreign affairs, that I should return to America in the Sophia as soon as she could be fitted for the sea; and that it was necessary to expedite the measures we had contemplated, for effecting a treaty. The executive directory, as well as the minister, had, it was said, during the three preceeding weeks, been indispensably occupied by the new elections; and these being finished, they could now proceed on American affairs; had the latter required more time than I had allotted for them, I was determined to have detained the Sophia a short period, rather than to have defeated the proposed arrangements. This I considered as my duty: for whilst the government manifested in their instructions, a just indignation at the treatment which their envoys had received, it evinced a disposition to peace: and as far as I could judge, the same temper now existed on the part of France.

On the 24th May, the minister sent the principal secretary of his bureau to inform me, that his government did not wish to break the British treaty; but expected in the new treaty, such provisions as would indemnify France, and put her on a footing with that nation: to this I answered, that the information gave me pleasure; that it was impossible for the United States, by violating that treaty, to become perfidious; that the treaty itself was an evidence of their good faith, in as much as it contained a provision, that it should not be construed or operate, contrary to former and existing public treaties, with other sovereigns or states;" that, if in its construction or operation, France had sustained injuries, still she was sure of redress by the provisions thereof, as well as by her own treaty with the United States; and that the latter ensured to her an extension of favours, in regard to commerce and navigation, if any such had been granted to Great Britain.

He said, there was a second point which respected the claims of American citizens on the French Republic; that if the latter should not be able to pay them, when adjusted, and the United States would assume and pay them, France would reimburse the amount thereof. To this I answered, that the measure was impossible: but, that the claims might be adjusted, funded and made transferable by France; and be redeemed, pursuant to such stipulations, as might be agreed on between the two governments.

He then stated a third point, which respected the consular convention. I answered, that perhaps it would be best, as its duration would be short, to let it expire. But if the present war should soon terminate, and commerce revive with France, it may be well to revise it in order to prevent further disputes, respecting the evidence for apprehending deserters, the judicial officers for issuing warrants, and the mode of executing consular decisions; stating at the same time, that foreign tribunals could never be admitted to sit in the jurisdiction of the United States. The secretary reported the conference, and informed me the next morning, that the minister would send me his answer, in writing, in a few days.

On the 26th May, I had a conference with the minister, the substance of which is stated in my letter, No. 24. Having pressed on this, as well as former occasions, the necessity of sending a minister to the United States, he now readily acceded to it: this would have enabled France to relax from any stipulations, which she might have urged there, but which might be found by her minister in the United States, to endanger the treaty.

In this state were affairs on the 27th May, when I was called on by one of the city gazettes, announced the publication of our dispatches, and deny their authenticity. Having reason to suppose, that the result of this new embarrassment if not pacific, would be very violent, I prepared for the event; being obliged to abide the consequences.

On the 30th May, I received from the minister his letter, No. 6, and returned for answer No. 7. In this I repeated, what was published in our dispatches, that X. and Y. had not produced a document of any kind, for authorising their conference with us. I was not disposed to accuse, or exculpate the French government or minister, the latter had disavowed the intriguers, as they were stiled, and they, in the conferences with us had declared, that they were not authorised by the government I the matter was therefore left with the public, as it had been referred to their tribunal.

On the 1st June, the minister sent me his letter No. 8, and I desired to know of the bearer, why application was again made to me for the names of the intriguers, when they could be otherwise ascertained. He answered, that he believed, by the exertions of the bureau and of the police of the city, the names were discovered; *and he mentioned them to me.* But I added, that matters had become very serious, that the directory expected something from me in confirmation of this discovery—that this was the use which would be made of my letters—and that the minister did not wish for any declaration from me, but what should be perfectly consistent with truth. I assured him that no extremity should produce from me any other declaration, and sent the minister my letter No. 10. In this I guarded against the publication on my authority, of the names communicated—and did justice to certain individuals, who being suspected, were nevertheless innocent.

On the 7th June, the publication No. 35, appeared in the Redacteur, in this, contrary to assurances received, I was made to act a very conspicuous part—and was attacked under a thin veil of insidious compliments—the cause thereof was the detail, in the dispatches, of my particular conferences. The next day, I prepared a letter to the minister, for detecting the artifices and correcting the abuses, of that curious performance. But having considered, that it might open a door to altercation and delay, if not defeat the great object in view—or produce a mere disavowal of the anonymous publication which afterwards was made in No. 22.—I suppressed the letter, and on the 10th June, addressed to him No. 9. In this, availing myself of the "pacific declaration contained in the strictures, I urged the expedition of pacific measures, as a requisite to their success.

On the 11th of June, I received from the minister No. 14, in which, as he had informed my secretary, he revived the disagreeable subject of the dispatches—and he concluded by formally demanding whether I was in a situation to treat? Every circumstance concurred now to prove, that the dispatches had excited the resentment of the minister against the government as well as myself—and changed his plan with regard to the United States.

On the 13th June, I answered that letter by No. 15, and on the 20th received a reply, No. 16. In this the minister, in lieu of the proposed plan of a treaty, presented a general plan of negociation—notwithstanding as he stated "my persevering to think my powers were inadequate," and "the most irritating provocation one." By the *first* "*point*" of this plan, a door would have been open to endless altercations respecting the supposed abuse of the French government, by private writings, public acts of the United States, official letters, and the dispatches of the Envoys—by the *second point*, the sense of the treaties was to be fixed, and the rights flowing therefrom, were to be established—and by the *third point*, the damages of deviations from the treaties were to be examined. He then stated, that "*very general instructions*" were necessary for the negociations—and proposed that I should apply for them.—Very general indeed must the instructions have been, to have negociated such a plan as this, and it was impossible to view it any other light than that of an evasion of the arrangements proposed. It was easy to have pointed out the misinterpretations and misrepresentations, as well as the impolicy of the plan—but I was under the necessity of avoiding this, or of entering into a formal negociation. To allure me into its consideration, the object of the minister was from the

was about to take up the bill rel-
balances due from certain debtor
, on motion of Mr. Craik, the bil
to be printed.
Claiborne called up the resolution
laid upon the table on Monday, for
ment of the constitution of the Unit-
called, to be printed and distri-
throughout the United States.
having agreed to it took it up.
ghly debate, during which a number
were proposed, the question for a
select committee, was put and car-

Claiborne wished this committee to be
enquire how far the law for the pro-
of the laws of the United States, has
into execution, and whether any,
further provisions are necessary on this
The laws passed at the last session, he
been forwarded to the several states,
of the legislatures were in session;
believe the members of this House had
them.
Goodrich wished the resolution to embrace
. At present the laws of the U.
printed by order of the Secretary of
to the newspapers in the union. This he
think sufficient. He supposed when this
printed, it was expected that other papers
would copy the laws without being paid for their
printing; but this has not been found to be sufficient
in the case, and it is necessary the provision
should be extended.
The Speaker said the present resolution would
attain this object.
Mr. Harper from the committee of ways and
means, reported a bill for the enumeration of the
inhabitants of the United States, which was com-
mitted for Friday.

Foreign Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.

THE Dublin papers of Wednesday & Thurs-
day last, which we received this morning,
contain some dreadful details of attrocities com-
mitted by Holt's banditti, which, in spite of eve-
ry exertion, continues to harrass and distress a ve-
ry large tract of country in the vicinity of Dub-
lin, and always escapes into the mountains when
pursued or menaced with a superior force.
Among others, Capt. Hume, one of the
members in Parliament for the county of Wick-
low, was lately shot at the head of a party of his
corps by some of Holt's gang, who immediately
effected their escape. The Lord Lieutenant, not-
withstanding many assertions and insinuations to
the contrary, continues to be extremely popular
with all parties, and his merciful and moderate,
though vigorous proceedings, except a very few
whom a party zeal has irritated to extravagance,
are applauded by every one.

October 15.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, October
10th.

"I have just seen a letter from Middleton,
near Cork, which states, that a tremendious can-
nonade was heard at sea on the 7th inst. that an
American vessel had just come in, which had been
captured by the French fleet; and retaken by
one of our frigates; and that the English and
French fleets on Saturday were very near each
other.
"There is no doubt but that an engagement of-
some sort has taken place off the west coast of Ire-
land, but whether between single ships or squad-
rons I cannot judge, but the prevailing opinion is
the squadrons.
"The state of the counties of Kildare, Wick-
low, and Wexford, is dreadful to a humane
mind; twenty or thirty people are assassinated
every week, by the murderous banditti, who are
no longer stiled rebels, as they have no other ob-
ject in view but murder and plunder. Holt still
bids defiance to all the forces that have been sent
against him."

DUBLIN, September 27.

"Affairs amongst us wear a most uncomfortable
appearance. The frequency of private murders,
and the general propensity which appears in every
quarter of the country to substitute assassination and
open warfare for open insurrection, evinces how
little reason we have to expect established tranquility
from the operation of military force alone.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

Mr. Logan, it is said, was so mortified with the
reception which M. Talleyrand gave him, as to
return home with a very indifferent opinion of that
gentleman's talents!—On being introduced to him,
Talleyrand observed that he had the pleasure of
being born in America, and asked him if he was
a distinguished farmer of Pennsylvania?—The
Doctor asserted that 'he was very fond of farm-
ing, and had made it the pleasure of his life.'—
"Then, replied Talleyrand, I will introduce you
to a farmer near Paris with whose speculation on
potatoes I am sure you will be delighted'—and
then the doctor and Merlin, his favourite, to
their meditations. This anecdote related by
the ultimate envoy himself, is a proof that even
our enemies the ignorant pretensions of this
man despised by men of sense, and that Tal-
leyrand, who is confessedly a scholar and an arch
politician, that the doctor had much better employ
himself studying the vegetation of potatoes, than
attempting to mediate between two governments.

Pittsburgh, January 5.

The Court Martial, for the trial of Brigadier General HENRY TAYLOR, of the First Brigade Washington County Militia, will again convene, in this town, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, agreeably to adjournment.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is said that some of the inhabitants of Meadville and its vicinity are raising money by subscription, for the purpose of defraying the expences of DAVID MEAD, Esq. on his journey to Philadelphia, and his attendance on the Legislature, to obtain a division of Allegheny county, this session—Haste is recommended to Mr. Mead and his subscribers, as no time is to be lost while Mr. DALLAS presides at the head of affairs.

From a late Irish Paper.

Government has given leave of departure to such of the state prisoners as intend to go direct to America; but those who wish to continue in Europe, are, it is said, to remain prisoners during the war.

[*I dare say the President will soon have to put the Alien Law in force.*]

Extract from an ORATION, delivered by Doctor ANDREW RICHARDSON, *on the 27th December last, being* ST. JOHN'S *Day, to the* SOCIETY *of* FREE *and* ACCEPTED MASONS, *in Pittsburgh.*

(Published at the request of the Lodge.)

AS Masons, our principles lead us to cherish a hope that the glorious æra may yet come, when sin and all her ghastly train will be chased down to the regions of darkness, there to howl and whine in chains for ever. While soft-eyed-heaven descended charity with friendship on etherial wings will fly from pole to pole and bless the human race.

The whole world will then be as one *harmonious Lodge* of *Free and Accepted Masons*, united together by the best adhesive ingredients to do the will of the Grand Almighty Architect. All will be peace, all will be *love*.

But many changes as a fraternity we must expect to see before that happy period. Indeed, the present moment is pregnant with events unfavourable to such a time.

Already hath nation arose against nation in lawless oppression; already hath our infant country been threatened with a final subjugation; a country detached from all the world, inhabited by a people who prefer religion to paganism; who prefer peace to war; but who prefer death to slavery.

And who are these that dare to usurp a superiority over us? The French. Once the boast of history, the pride of the smiling page: But now, a band of robbers, dead to every feeling of humanity, lost to every virtue; a band of robbers whose lawless acts have drawn upon them the just resentment of our *virtuous brother* the *illustrious WASHINGTON*; who though loaded with the oppressive weight of *sixty six years*, stands ready, once more, to unsheath his conquering sword to save his country from ripine and murder. Shall he stand the war alone?—No, every masonic heart will rush like lightning to his standard, with him conquer, or with him nobly die.

But as this is in some measure digressing from the occasion, I will drop the idea and hasten to conclude.

Libations are this day poured out in every part of the globe where masonry hath impressed its foot steps, in honor to St. John the Evangelist; let us pour out libations also; and while we respect and honor his day, let us not forget to emulate his virtues; that we may be respected here, and at *high twelve* of life when we are called off from our earthly *labours*, we may be prepared to ascend the *angelic ladder* to heaven, there to partake of the *everlasting refreshment* that is promised to all those who do the *works* of our *Heavenly Grand Master*.

The following Resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of this state;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft and report to this house, a respectful address to the President of the United States, approving the measures he has pursued, in support of the honor, dignity and independence of this country.

Yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Boileau and Mr. Hall, were as follows, viz.

YEAS.

Messrs.	Evans, Speaker.	Albright
	Blair	Brown
	Brooke	Buckley
	Bull	Campbell
	Conrad	Erwin
	Fither	Forster
	Hall	Hemphill
	Hanrum	Hopkins
	Hostetter	Hendricks
	Kennedy	Keppele
	Kirk	Kelly
	Krause	M'Pherson
	Miller	Power
	Palmer	Preston
	Raum	Ruch
	Seckel	Stocker
	Stover	J. Scott
	Strickler	Speer
	Taylor	Turner
	Van Horne	Wharton
	Watson	Wright
	Welles	Wilson
	Williamson	43.

NAYS.

Messrs.	Boileau	Coolbaugh
	Eyre	Fraley
	Fulmer	Gehr
	Horn	Hartzell
	Harris	Ingels
	Linnard	Lyle
	Mawhorter	M'Dowell
	Penrose	Rose
	Shoemaker	Snyder
	Udree	Worrell
	Weaver	11.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

Extract from the Answers of the House of Representatives of this State to the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session.

"The aspect which the state of our national affairs has assumed, in relation to the French Republic, has certainly excited universal attention, and may, incidentally, affect the course of our deliberations.

"Finding that the honorable overtures which were made by the Federal Government, to restore harmony with France, were treated with the most studied insult and contempt, and that our messengers of peace (fully empowered, as well to receive explanations and reparations for the wilful violation of our rights, and the plunder of our property, as to grant compensation if injury had been inadvertently done) were not even admitted to an audience, because they would not surrender our National Independence, we feel inexpressible satisfaction with the conduct of the general government in repelling the arrogance of that power, and, with a steady firmness, maintaining the honor and rights of our country; and it is with peculiar pleasure we behold the unanimity of the people, and their fixed resolution to support, at all hazards, their rights and independence."

AMERICAN NAVY.

LIST OF AMERICAN VESSELS IN SERVICE

		Guns.	
Frigate	United States	44	John Barry,
	Constitution	44	Samuel Nicholson,
	Constellation	36	Thomas Truxton,
	Ganges	24	Thomas Tingey,
	Delaware	20	Stephen Decatur,
	Montezuma	20	Alexander Murray,
	Baltimore	20	Isaac Philips.
	G. Washington	24	Patrick Fletcher,
	Herald	18	James Sever,
	Portsmouth	24	Daniel M'Neil,
	Pinckney	18	Samuel Heward,
	Norfolk	18	Thomas Williams,
	Richmond	18	
	Merrimack	24	Moses Brown
Galley	Retaliation	14	Wm. Bainbridge,

EIGHT REVENUE CUTTERS.

BUILDING.

	Gen. Greene	24	Christ. R. Perry,
	Connecticut	24	Moses Tryon,
	Adams	24	Richd. V. Morris
1	at Boston	24	
2	at Baltimore of	18	each.
1	at Charleston	24	
1	at Salem	32	
2	at New-York	44	each.
1	at Philadelphia	44	
1	at Norfolk	36	
1	at Portsmouth	44	
1	at Middletown	32	
1	at Warren (R. I.)	32	
1	at Boston	36	

William Christy,

RETURNS *his sincere thanks to his customers for the favors received, and they may rest assured that it will always afford him pleasure to have an opportunity of obliging them.*

But, at the same time, it is absolutely necessary (in order to facilitate his business) that they should settle their accounts, particularly such as has been due from one to two years.

He has received a fresh supply of Woolens, consisting of low priced three quarters mixt plains, coatings, cassimers, &c. also, Nails, London Pewter, Seal Leather, and a variety of Goods suitable to the season, which he will sell cheap for Cash or the usual credit, to those who pay off the old score.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1799.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. John M'Dowell and John Gibson, Esquires, Judges of the said Court.

ON the petition of Isaac Pearce a prisoner in the jail of the county aforesaid, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publishing in the Pittsburgh, Union Town and Hagers Town newspapers, that they may shew cause if any they have why he should not be discharged.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

TO BE RENTED,

AN *ISLAND in the Ohio River, about three miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Hamilton's Island. There is 40 acres of clear ground under good fence, fit for cultivation, and 20 acres of pasture. For terms apply to the subscriber on the west bank of the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh.*

JAMES ROBINSON.

January 4, 1799.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living in Tyrone township, Fayette county, a Bay* MARE, *3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural trotter, shod before and the shoes fast-toed, no brand. Whoever takes up said Mare and secures her so that the owner may get her again, shall receive the above reward and if brought home reasonable charges.*

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,
January 2, 1799.

Pittsburgh Second Subscription Ball,

WILL be at Mr. Morrow's Assembly Room on Wednesday the 9th instant.

* * * The Cotillions to begin at 6 o'clock.

☞ Non-subscribers (gentlemen) not to be admitted before 8 o'clock—to pay One Dollar each for their Ticket, and must be introduced by a subscriber.

B. HOLDICH.

January 4, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE Assistants (appointed by the Commissioner of Direct Taxes) in the ninth district of the State of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet in their assistant districts, on the following days, to wit: Those of Westmoreland county, at Greensburgh, on Friday the 11th of January next; those of Allegheny county, at Pittsburgh, on Monday the 14th of January; those of Washington county, at the Town of Washington, on Thursday the 17th of January; those of Greene county, at Waynesburgh, on Monday the 21st of January; and those of Fayette county, at Union Town, on Thursday the 24th of January—at which times and places they will be furnished with proper books, in which to enter their returns to the principal assistants. It is hoped they will attend punctually, as the time will then expire in which they are obliged by law to make their returns.

I. JENKINSON, Commissioner of Direct Taxes for the 9th District of Pennsylvania.

December 27th, 1798.

MOUNT VERNON.

A NEW SONG.

TUNE—"*Humours of Glyn.*"

I.

LET Europe be proud of her fame so Imperi
Its kingdoms, its cities, its palaces fair,
And boasts that all nature her treasures ca
there fill,
To cherish the senses of Monarchs so rare,
As thus each vain trav'ler his home makes
most of,
In praising MOUNT VERNON, I'm s
I'm not wrong,
MOUNT VERNON containing what thro
cannot boast of,
Dear Liberty's guardian!—the theme of
song.

II.

Be aristocrats proud of their high founding tit
Their dukedoms, their lordships, their marq
sates grand,
All rais'd by devouring the honest man's vi
By fraud and oppression thro' slavery's land,
As for me truly blest with republican spir
I'll sing of Mount Vernon, for there doth
long
One matchless in glory and each god like
rit,
I mean the great WASHINGTON!—th
of my song.

III.

Should public or private hostility threaten,
Or foreign invaders presume to appear,
By the champion of freedom as hereto
beat'n,
The foe shall both dread and Columbia rev
Then in Europe not only but all the w
ov'r,
In ages unborn shall Washington's name
Be sung by each patriot, each liberty's love
And paradise call'd by Mount Vernon's
name.

IV.

While peace and it's Blessings Am'ricans cho
And commerce and tillage our efforts comm
Yet those envy'd blessings we'd rather fice pe
Than dear Independence be snatch'd from
land.
To guard all those rights, those charms
delight in,
The VET'RAN steps forth whom Colu
ans adore,
With ADAMS his Brother in Glory unitin
He leaves for his country Mount Vernon
more.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, December 19.

That prince of Marauders, Hughes, is al
quitting Guadaloupe, for a country more
genial to his villainy—and it is said he ca
with him above a million of apologies for
conduct—every one of which will weigh w
Talleyrand's masters's estimation.

We hear that an expedition against some of
French freebooters, is in efficient preparatio
and will employ our wooden walls during
winter.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.

One of the French freebooters, has been c
tured by the Baltimore Sloop of War, Capt
Phillips. [*Vide Charleston head.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to his friend in this city, dated October 16 & 18.

On the 16th it is written, "Yesterday the
were strong reports that Admiral Nelson h
retaken Malta." Postscript, 18th "Malta h
delivered herself up to the English and Port
guese jointly."

The Vice President of the United State
took his seat this day, as President of the S
nate.

...clerk'ship in the Bank; but, as he was a foreigner, it was refused him.—Determined on revenge, he concerted the plan of robbing the bank with this Davis. One day, after the Bank was shut, and before the watchmen had taken their posts, he picked the locks of the iron door of the vaults and handed the money out to Davis. They then adjourned to some neighbouring place and divided it. The next morning the porter ran to the cashier in a seemingly great fright, and informed him of the situation of the Bank.—As the man had borne the most irreproachable character, and told so fair a tale, he was not suspected. In a short time after this, the porter was seized with the prevailing fever. As soon as Davis learnt it, he went to him and desired him to give his share of the money into his (Davis's) care until he recovered, lest his physician or some attendant might find it, and thereby lead to a discovery.—The porter did so, and in a few days after, delirium seized him, and he died without making any confession. Thus far fortune seemed to favor Davis.

Thinking himself now secure, Davis set up his carriage and pair, and pretended that an Italian man had arrived at New-York, in which he had sent out an adventure. At length he ventured to make a large deposit in the Bank of Pennsylvania. The cashier perceiving so large a sum carried to the credit of this man, was surprised, and informed the president.—As it bore a suspicious aspect, they agreed that the cashier should enquire of the other banks whether Davis had made any deposits there also. Upon an investigation it was found that he had deposited 17,000 dollars in the three banks. The proper means were then taken to have him secured; and upon examination he confessed his villainy and agreed at the same time to give up all the money in his possession, together with his carriage and horses on condition of pardon. This was granted him.

When their majesties of France, invaded Ireland, they set forth one of their objects to be, the restoration of the Irish to the unrestrained enjoyment of the Catholic worship, for that they themselves, being Catholics, the task would be peculiarly grateful to them.—To the Pope, when they invaded his territory, unbounded professions of respect and reverance were held out, and he was acknowledged as the legitimate and divine pastor of the holy Catholic church universal. To the Mussulmen, they exhibit themselves in the light of true believers in the Mahometan faith, and Buonaparte would no doubt perform as many genuflexions per diem, as Abu Bekr is said to have done, to get possession of the treasures of Constantinople or of India. Thus these blaspheming Frenchmen, amidst all the aberrations of their infidelity, prove that they remember at least one passage in the Bible, by becoming ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

An United Irishman has lately been executed in Ireland, pursuant to his sentence at the assizes at Naas. There was something in the deportment of the man which bespoke him more than he seemed, and while under sentence of death, not merely an offer of mercy, but large promises of reward were made him as a present of 500l. and a commission were offered, if he would say who he really was, from what part of the kingdom he came, and what were his designs. He resisted all these temptations with disdain; he said they might take his life, but they had no power over his honor—he would tell them nothing—he would live and die Captain Fearnought, and so accordingly he met his fate.

The trade of China into which our merchant vessels have entered with so much spirit and success, drew from the coffers of Europe 30 years ago, nearly 2,000,000l. sterling—four-fifths of which was for the single article TEA; the American trade thither is now equal to that of any power in Europe if we except the English East-India company only; it is supposed that near three millions of dollars are annually employed in the American trade to China, the trade of European nations have also increased.

Public expectation waits on tip-toe for the result of the deliberations of that august assemblage which now graces the city by its presence. It seems to be a thing of general expectation, however, that the Provisional Army will be raised and appointed forthwith.—In the mean time, what further measures may be resolved on, as to the organization and employment of this force, furnishes field for various and multiplied conjecture.

It has been often a subject of wonder that Tom Paine should easily procure the means of subsistance in France, but the following anecdote explains the nature of his resources:—

In the year 1792, Tom's political and literary reputation gained him many admirers at Paris, and he was applied to by some of the principal booksellers in that city, who offered him a pension of 1500 livres for ten years, on condition of his giving them a copy-right of all the pamphlets he might right in that time, which they were to get translated into French—the proposal was agreed to, and though he has only written four pamphlets since, he has constantly touched his pension.

Some people are led to suppose, that because the Arabs are a loose and disorderly banditti, that the army of Buonaparte, being so powerful and well appointed, must triumph over all their efforts. But there are a number of circumstances abstracted from the consideration of physicical force, which must operate the destruction of the French. A celebrated traveller (who was afterwards sent by the directory, to find how the wind blew in America) tells us, that from March to November, the heat to an European is almost insupportable, that during this whole season, the air is inflamed, the sky sparkling, and the heat oppressive to all unaccustomed to it. The southerly winds are by the natives called "poisonous winds." These are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to them can withstand their fatal influence.—During the three days that they generally last, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. When it blows longer than three days it is insupportable. The inhabitants are often almost blinded by drifts of sand. All these comforts must be peculiarly acceptable to an army accustomed to contend with no other opposition than the force of the feeble and effeminate Italians, or the dispirited and broken legions of the Emperor. Besides, it is the very disorder of the Arabs; which renders them formidable. They are an invisible enemy. Mounted on horses as fleet as the wind, and seldom moving in a large mass, they beset their enemy in small detachments, beat up his quarters, cut off his convoys, and harrass his men with incessant alarms. It is in vain they are pursued, and the nature of their warfare exempts them from the possibility of defeat. The Emperor Julian marched an army of 50,000 men against barbarians of the same nature, character, and, in part, of the same country. His force was selected from the flower of his army, and the best appointed of the empire. A rapid tide of success marked his career, 'til arrived at the banks of the Euphrates, he was prevailed on by some insidious Zopyrus, to destroy his fleet and transports. Julian still advanced—but he advanced to destruction. The barbarians incessantly hovered round him, and were no sooner dispersed on the one hand, than they appeared in greater numbers on the other. Irritated at the vexations of an enemy he deemed contemptible, he attacked, dispersed and pursued them on all sides, after killing immense numbers of them. In three days Julian was no more; and his army reduced to one quarter of its number, capitulated with the despited enemy. The fate of Gen. Braddock and his army, of Gen. Harmer, of Gen. St. Clair, are instances strongly in point, and demonstrate the inevitable dangers that attend a remote warfare against a savage or barbarous enemy. Discipline is no qualification to an army that has to contend with such enemies; the greatest veterans become the surest prey. Whoever gives to these considerations their true force, must be persuaded that the mighty host of Buonaparte, long ere this day, lie scattered lifeless o'er the sands of Egypt.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) November 3.

When the Editor of the Wilmington Gazette informs his subscribers of his having been one of the many unfortunate people who were deprived of their habitations by the late fire in this town, no other apology will be required for the non-appearance of the Gazette last week.

That dreadful calamity whereby three-fourths of what remained of the town of Wilmington after the fire of April last, has been reduced to ashes, happened on Wednesday, the 31st ult. At three o'clock in the morning of said day, flames were discovered issuing through the roof of a tavern on Front street, adjoining Mr. Urquahart's buildings at the corner of Dock street, occupied by a Mr. Parish. The wind blowing very fresh the fire was rapidly communicated to the neighbouring houses and stores in every direction, and in a few hours all the buildings from the south side of Market street to Dock street, including those on the south side of the latter, as far as Mr. Muter's (which escaped) extending eastwardly from the river to Third street, were consumed, except a few houses on the hills.

The conflagration became so extensive before the inhabitants were in a capacity to make any effort to check its fury, that very soon almost all hope of saving any part of the town was abandoned, and the exertions of individuals were chiefly employed to rescue such of their movables as time would allow of, from destruction. The court house being unfortunately situated in the centre of the small square formed by the intersection of Market and Front streets, upon the preservation of that building (which is exactly calculated to convey the flames to the four quarters of the town) depended, whether any thing of the whole town should remain but a heap of rubbish. Here at length great efforts were made, and finally that edifice, and that small remnant of this once flourishing place, from the north side of Market street, was almost miraculously preserved. The loss sustained by the proprietors of the buildings destroyed, cannot easily be computed. The number of dwelling and private houses is from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty.

Many of the families who have lost their habitations will be at a loss for accommodation, and probably must find refuge in the opulent cities with which the United States abound. Very many years will elapse before Wilmington will recover its former consequence, and many families be consigned to deplorable indigence.

Mr. Parish, in whose house the calamity originated, has published an exculpation of himself, and ascribes the accident to some defect in the chimney thereof. Upon this head we cannot take upon us to give an opinion. We hope, however, that his allegations deserve credit, for certainly there is very little difference in point of criminality, betwixt the wilful incendiary and one who by carelessness becomes the instrument of conveying destruction to his neighbours property, and involving a whole community in distress and ruin.

The corpse of a deceased sailor, and of a poor man who had been on the parish, were consumed in the fire, but happily no lives were lost.

Three Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid by the subscriber, to any person who will deliver to him, to Jesse Hart, at Brady's run on Big Beaver, or to Major Ebenezer Denny, in Pittsburgh, a LETTER, with its contents, directed to Debby Field, to care of John Field, merchant, near Philadelphia, which was lost by a messenger, Mr. David Clark, on his way between my dwelling on Little Beaver, and Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Dec. 11, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, on Thursday the 24th day of January next, a HOUSE and LOT in the Town of Noblesburgh, situate on the Main street. The House is two stories high, and the Lot contains five rod in front and ten deep. Attendance will be given and the terms made known on the day of sale, by the subscribers.

JOSEPH KING.
W GORMLY.
JOHN GORMLY.

Dec. 12, 1798.

To be Sold or Rented,

TWO *STOCKING LOOMS*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. JOHN HANNAH, merchant, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 7, 1798.

LOST,

ON the evening of the 12th inst. at or near Mr. Robert Campbell's tavern, Pittsburgh, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following instruments of writing, viz.

One note of hand for ninety six dollars, dated March or April, 1798, given by Thomas Beale in favor of Joseph Beale, said Beale having lost a note for the same money, got this note renewed with a discharge on it for the first—one note of the Bank of North America for Ten Dollars—a bond of indemnity of 200 dollars, given by Robert Chamberlain in favor of Joseph Beale—one deed of conveyance from James Kenny and wife to John Beale for 75 acres of land—also his right of a location of 50 acres, conveyed in the same deed—likewise, a deed of conveyance from John Beale and wife as one of the heirs of the aforesaid land, to Joseph Beale, viz. one in the name of Jonathan for 300 acres, the other in the name of Ezekiel Bowen for 100 acres in Mifflin county—a land warrant for 25 acres in the name of Thomas Beale—three receipts from the Register's Office, Lewistown, for said Beale, and a number of other receipts and papers too tedious to mention. Whoever finds said pocket book, and delivers it with all its contents to the subscriber, or to Mr. Robert Giffin, in Pittsburgh, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or for the pocket book and papers alone Five Dollars, and no questions asked.

JOSEPH BEALE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

N. B. The papers can be of no use to any person but the owner, therefore person are cautioned against taking an assignment.

ETTE

MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10

FROM London, via New-York, we have just received the following letter, including the London Gazette Extraordinary, the pleasing contents of which follow:

DEAR SIR,

I have wrote you fully by the Clothier and sent your late papers. I now inclose you OFFICIAL DETAILS of the victory obtained over the Toulon fleet by Admiral Nelson—the modesty with which he has recited such a conquest and an action of three days, reflects much brilliancy to the victory—there is no Fraternity, Indivisible, &c. but *hard knocks* and invincible, which I trust the citizens of the Great Nation, will always find their fate, when the Tars of Old England fall in with them. Our commercial towns have laid aside business and devoted the day to festivity and joy. The beauty, as well as the glory of this country, is, that if there are Jacobins, they dare not shew their faces—the joy is therefore general and undisturbed, and I may say universal.

P. S.—The America by which I send this (via New-York) has been delayed by a head wind for ten days past—it appears, as if purposely to carry the good news, for it is now coming round fair. Adieu.

Admiralty-Office, October 3, 1798.

The Hon. Captain Capel, of his majesty's sloop Mutine, arrived this morning, with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, August 7, 1798.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to transmit you a copy of my letter to the Earl of St. Vincent, together with a line of battle of the English and French squadrons, also [illegible] of killed and wounded. I have the pleasure to inform you, that eight of our ships have already top-gallant yards across, and ready for any service, the others, which are fit, will soon be ready for sea. In event of this importance, I have thought it right to send Captain Capel, with a copy of my letter (to the Commander in Chief) over land, which I hope their Lordships will approve; and beg leave to refer them to Captain Capel, who is a most excellent officer, and fully able to give every information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordship's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

P. S. The island I have taken possession of, and brought off the two thirteen inch mortars, all the brass guns, and destroyed the iron ones.

EVAN NEPEAN, Esq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 3, 1798.

MY LORD,

Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's [illegible] charges, and take him away.

GEORGE BRICKLE.

Dec. 10, 1798.

Pittsburgh, December 15

BY THE MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

Both Houses of Congress formed a quorum, on Thursday the 6th of December.—The Senate appointed Mr. Lawrence, President, pro. tem.—Mr. Reed and Mr. Paine, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Dana, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Venable, on the part of the House of Representatives, were appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him, that a quorum of both houses, is assembled, and ready to receive any communications he may think proper to make to them. The committee reported, that they performed that duty, and that the President had signified to them, that he would make a communication to both Houses of Congress on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, in the Representatives Chamber, and that his present indisposition was the cause of his postponing it until that time.

The House then adjourned until Saturday next.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the State Legislature assembled yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, proceeded to elect their respective Speakers, when Robert Hare, Esq. was chosen for the Senate, and Caleb Lower Evans, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Senate appointed a committee to inform the lower House, that they were organized and ready to proceed to business.